TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Stante-Veriety. 2 and 1 P. M. Bil on Opens Boune - Orporus and Eurydies. 8 P. M. Chickering 1 at1 - Rectal, 2:30 P. M. Concert, 8 P. M. Canimo The Brezer Student. S P. M. Dalp's Thentre Dellars and Sense. #25 P. M. Daily's Theatre - Dollar and Sense. 2.35 F. M.
Grand Opers: House - Cleck. 2 F. M.
Haverly's Theatre - Minstrie. 3 F. M.
Hadison Squa e Theatre - The Right. 2:30 F. M.
New Park I bentre - The Strangers. 2 F. M.
Nato's Gardon - Excelsion. 2 F. M.
People's Theatre - San't of Pools. 2 F. M.
htmsdard Theatre - In the Ranks. 2 F. M.
htmsdard Theatre - In the Ranks. 2 F. M. Etny Theatre-The Bearding House. SP. M. Therefore Comique Coridia's Aspirations. Send SP. M.
Theater Comique Coridia's Aspirations. Send SP. M.
Thatle Theater-Lumpary Variationins. SP. M.
Tony Pastur's Theater-Variety. Send SP. M.
Umiun Square Theater-Variety. Send SP. M.
Umiun Square Theater-Horm Besten. SP. M.
Nathack S Theater-Tie Road to Ruin. SP. M.
Sth. Av. Theater-Friend and Fos. SP. M.
Sth. Av. Theater-Monte Cristo. SP. M. ESIR NI. T. PRICE—Priors. S.P. M. WHAT ST. S.P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month...... NDAY, Per Year WEEE'S, Por Year. 1 Or THE SUN, New York City.

Advertising Rates.

Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50 Banking and Financial (after money article) 0 75
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line 2 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Waxer, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large lype. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

By Bret Harte-A New Christmas Story.

We shall publish at Christmastide a new Mory from the pen of Mr. Burt HARTE. Perhaps the most beautiful productions of this bril Bant and original writer have been his Christmas stories. The present one, as we are enabled to assure our read ers, will not be unworthy of its predocessors

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

It will be contained in a single edition of Tux Sux.

A Word for the New Speaker.

"Mr. CARLISLE is talking free trade, but he is just such a free trade man as I am myself; that is, a free trade man in theory and n protectionist in practice." So says Mr. EDGAR M. JOHNSON, the law

partner of Governor HOADLY of Obio. We believe his statement does Mr. CAR LISLE the grossest injustice.

As we understand the position of the new Speaker, he is entirely opposed to the protective features of the present tariff, big and little, direct and incidental, practically no less than in theory; and, in common with many other free traders, he holds that the only question of principle that remains in our politics is the logical application of the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only; all strictly political questions being destitute of principle, and subordinate, inferior, of little consequence in comparison.

Mr. Carlisle is an honest man. He does not look one way and row another. His acts and his principles will never be found in conflict. He is not a free trader in private, and a protectionist in Congress.

The State of New York in Danger.

In less than a month the Legislature will assemble in Albany. It will be called upon to devise and put into execution some method for stopping the destruction of the Adirondack forests and preserving the Eric Cana and the Hudson River.

It is safe to say that no other question which can be brought before the Legislature during the approaching session can equal in general importance the question of preserving these forests. Every commercial and industrial interest of the State is bound up with them; their destruction will affect the welfare of the whole community.

The newspapers of the State recognize the importance of this question. They have urged the preservation of the Adirondack forests with wonderful vigor, intelligence, and unanimity. If it is safe to base an opin ion of the state of the public mind with reference to any important question upon the attitude of the public press, there can be no doubt of the immense interest with which forest preservation is regarded at the present time. The intelligent action of the press has done much to create this interest in drawing attention to phenomena long no ticed by all, but until recently not generally understood in this country.

The concerted action of the press can,

sooner or later, bring about any great reform. It will in time make forest preservation a reality in our economic system, and rescue from total extermination the remnants of the Adirondack and the other important forests of the country. But time is the controlling element in this whole question. The forests are melting away. If they are altowed to perish, incalculable injury will be inflicted upon the country. Their restoration will be slow, uncertain, and expensive. Generations of men yet unborn must pass away before our forests, once destroyed, can flour ish again in their primeval splendor.

The necessity for immediate action is now greater in this State than in any other. No other forest of its size equals in importance the Adirondack forest. In no other part of the world does so small a forest store up the water supply of such important channels of commerce. Upon no other forest of similar extent does the commerce of a great State and a great city depend. No other forest in any part of the United States is now, on the other hand, threatened with such speedy and complete extermination. It will have disappeared forever within a few years unless some action is taken to stay its destruction These are the reasons which make legislative action necessary at the approaching ses sion, and wiry, if such action is postponed great and permanent injury will be inflicted

The press has prepared the way for the adoption of proper measures of protection, but the press cannot, unaided, secure the necessary legislation. The citizens of this State must take the matter into their own hands Their organized and sustained action will easily and quickly overcome any opposition the movement to preserve the Adirondack forest may encounter, and place it beyond the danger of destruction. The strength and the persistency of the opposition to the movement must not, however, be underestimated his apponents are working quietly and effeetively. They are not numerous, as compared with those who believe that the preervation of this forest is necessary, but they are directly interested in its destruction, while its friends, like the friends of other reforms in their early stages of development feel only the general and intangible interest

Any further acquisition by the State of the Adirondack forests will be opposed by the present owners of the property, because they relieve that there is more money in destroy-

ing these forests than in selling them to the State; it will be opposed by all manufacturers of paper pulp in the northern part of the State, anxious to obtain material from these forests. It will be opposed by tanners, eager to secure the rich harvest of hemlock bark still remaining in this region. It will be vigorously opposed by the projectors and promoters of the Adirondack Railroad Company, desirous of securing the traffic which the cutting down of the forests will bring them and of selling to the best advantage the timber standing upon the half million acres of land presented to their predecessors by the State. IIt will be opposed by the owners of saw mills located upon the streams flowing out of these forests and dependent upon them for their supply of logs.

The opposition of these interested person will be active and well organized. They will have a definite object to gain, a measure to defeat. It will be for their interest to expend, if necessary, large sums of money to carry their point. They will not hesitate to do this or to adopt any method which will bring them success. They desire to make the greatest amount of money in the shortest time possible out of the Adirondack forests. It would be strange if they did not, or if they felt the importance or necessity of preserving for the public good that which they consider to be their own property. Human nature does not work in that way.

The selfish desires of these men must nevertheless, be defeated. The welfare of the whole State demands it. But the press alone cannot do this. The time has come when the people of the State must make their influence felt. They must array them selves against the opponents of this measure. They must make their wishes in this matter known by petitions and the voices of public meetings. If the Adirondack forests are to be saved, and few doubt the vital importance of such a measure, they must be saved by the action of the Legislature at its comng session. It is now the duty of the people of this State to make this clear to the Legislature. The voice of the people, speaking through the press, must be enforced by the roice speaking directly to the Legislature. A real danger threatens this State from the indifference or preoccupation of the people.

An Interesting Problem.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives having definitely planted hemselves upon the doctrine of free trade, and having declared their hostility to every form, degree, and kind of tariff protection toward American industry, it becomes an incresting question how far they will be able to draw to their party the Republican free traders of the country.

For instance, will those conspicuous Republican journals, which have long been known as advocates of the free trade philosophy, the New York Times, the Evening Post, and the Springfield Republican, abandon the Republican party on account of its adhesion to protection? And will they go over to the Democracy? Or will they continue to advocate free trade as a principle, and adhere to protection in practice, by adhering to the Republican party?

And if these free trade Republican journals go over to the Democracy, and in 1884 advocate the election of Mr. McDonald or some other free trade Democrat on the platform of a tariff for revenue only, will the mass of Republican merchants and philosophers who also believe in free trade, go over to the Democracy along with the journals, and give their votes to the Democratic

This is a very interesting question, and it s not one of the least interesting among hose that arise in connection with the new

No Blockading of Chinese Ports.

departure of the Democratic party.

It is understood that the FERRY Cabinet as been notified by the British and German Governments that a blockade of the Chinese treaty ports by French war vessels will not be tolerated. Such a warning will be peculiarly galling to the national pride of France, for her isolation and helplessness are thereby published to the world; and it will, moreover, seriously eripple her in her contest with the Middle Kingdom. So long as China had reason to apprehend an assault upon her great commercial centres by an overwhelming paval force there was always chance that she might reconsider her deelared intention of opposing the advance of the French in Tonquin. But if, through the intervention of European States, the war is to be strictly localized in the Song-koi delta. China has nothing to fear from France, whose forces are likely to be wasted away, as they were in Mexico, in an inglorious and interminable struggle. There have been of late many indications

that British manufacturers and merchants would not consent to be shut out from the Chinese market merely to further the aggressive schemes of France in Farther India, and it was not to be expected that their protests would be unbeeded by a Liberal Minis try, which represents the industrial as opposed to the landholding interests. Nor can there be any doubt that England's aversion to any attempt to coerce China by cutting off her foreign trade entered into Bra-MARCK's calculations, and that he intended from the outset to propose concerted intervention as soon as British public opinion should be ripe for such a move. It is evidently his conviction that the time has come, for in a speech just made the Marquis of Harrington acknowledges that the British Ministry has received an intimation that the German Government is willing to join with England in protecting their subjects and interests in China, in the event of war between France and the Middle Kingdom. That this scheme of joint action was already known in Paris, and was rightly construed as a threat which could not be disregarded, is clear from the statement made on Saturday by Premier FERRY that it is his intention to confine th war to Tonquin. This means, of course, that the instructions previously sent to Admiral Counser, and authorizing him to make a demonstration against Canton in case the occupation of Bac-ninh should be resisted by regular Chinese troops, have been counermanded. This prudent step seems to have been taken just in time to avert complications much more awkward than those which occurred in the Madagascar waters, for the British squadron at Hong Kong has been strongly reënforced and would not be likely to brook any high-handed action on the part of a French naval commander. As for BISMARCK, he has no need to strengther the German naval force now cruising in the Pacific, for the silent mobilization of an army corps on the Rhine would suffice to make France drop Tonquin like a hot potato But it is not BISMARCK's cue to dispel the French dream of conquest in Farther India, provided all the efforts of France to cope with her Chinese rival for the control of that region

can be confined to the valley of the Red

River. Within such a narrow field, lying close

to her own most populous provinces, China

France might be more effectually in-

than she was under Louis Philippe by

the protracted task of subjugating Algeria.

would fight at an immense advantage, while

capacited for military work in Europe

Indeed, if the Middle Kingdom should see fit to call forth its almost inexhaustible powers of resistance, Tonquin might prove a far more ruinous investment than either Algeria or Mexico. Por instead of despatching troops and stores across the Mediterranean or the Atlantic, Prance would have in this instance to transport them across a hemi-

Now that the conditions of the problem have been so gravely modified by the attitude of Germany, it is probable that M. FERRY-provided he can secure some ostensible concessions calculated to soothe French susceptibilities, such as the temporary occupation of Bac-ninh and Sontay-will agree to a partition of the Tonquin delta between France and China. But it will prove extremely difficult to find a line of division that will satisfy both parties, and any partition not defined by natural boundaries will be rather a postponement than a settlement of the existing difficulty.

The Postmaster-General is Right.

One of the most interesting things in any of the department reports is Judge GRESHAM'S discussion of the postal telegraph idea. The Postmaster-General is satisfied that it would be a mistake for the Government either to acquire and operate the existing lines or to build new lines and go into competition with the Western Union and other companies. His reasons for the opinion are distinctly stated. He does not think that the evils of the present system of private ownership are sufficiently grievous to call for the intervention of Congress. He does think that the increase of patronage and in the number of officeholders would carry dangers to the purity and duration of our institu-

tions which cannot well be overestimated. The President, whose common sense wears exceedingly well, is undoubtedly in agreement with the Postmaster-General on this subject. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Howe, Judge GRESHAM's predecessor, wanted a Government telegraph. In transmitting Mr. Howe's favorable recommendation, a year ago, President ARTHUR was careful to explain that he withheid his con-

urrence. While clearly of the opinion that it would be bad policy to adopt any of the plans that have been suggested for the establishment of a postal telegraph, Judge GRESHAM maintains that Congress has the constitutional right to assume control of the business.

Judge Gresham's defence of the constitutionality of Government ownership and operation of the telegraph lines hardly meets the very lucid argument presented by Dr. Norvin Green, the President of the Western Union Company, in the North American Review. If the Government may assume control of the telegraph, it must either be under the clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress "to establish post offices and post roads," or under the clause empowering it "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." As to the first supposition, the Supreme Court of the United States has already held that the telegraph is an instrument of commerce, and that the business of a telegraph company, like the business of a railroad company, is "commerce itself." "If it is commerce itself," says Dr. Green, "it cannot be postal, any more than the railroads that carry the letters are postal."

On the other hand, those who look to the commerce clause of the Constitution for the power of Congress to buy, build, or operate elegraph lines as part of the postal service encounter a very serious obstacle. The power to regulate commerce does not mean the power to engage in and carry on commerce between the States. Even if the power to regulate inter-State commerce did in fact include the right to engage in the commercial business of telegraphing between the States, there would be no authority whatever fo carrying on local traffic within any State. Even the power to regulate such traffic is not with Congress. Without the right to conduct local business inside of State lines, a

postal telegraph would be half useless. It is of comparatively little importance, however, what view Judge Gressham takes of he constitutionality of Government contro of the telegraph so long as he is satisfied that Government control is neither neces sary nor expedient. In these conclusions Judge GRESHAM is right. While the Republican party is engaged in so many ways in trying to centralize the Government, it is gratifying to find a Republican Administration opposed on grounds of public policy to one of the most dangerous of all the schemes of centralization.

Seeming Inconsistency.

That able and industrious gazette, the Obscinnati News-Journal, has been energetic in its efforts to promote the election of Mr. CARLISLE as Speaker, on the ground of his being a thorough free trader, and of the ecessity that the Democratic party should emphatically repudiate all shades and suggestions of protection as an element in the

Yet in the recent political contest in the State of Ohio, the News-Journal contended zealously for the election of Judge HOAD-Ly and the other Democratic candidates, though an important part of the platforn on which they were nominated was the fol-lowing protectionist declaration:

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necess ties of a government economically administered and a adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal bur-dens, encourage productive interests at home, and af-ford just compensation to labor, but not to create or fos-

We submit that this resolution does not ppear to be in accordance with the unqualified free trade doctrine which the News-

Journal is at present laboring for. Had the issue in Ohio been free trade, rould Judge HOADLY have been elected?

Happy KRIFER! His enemies fled like heep yesterday when he was named for a complimentary vote for Speaker. They had lustered about boiting the action of the caucus but when the pinch came their courage ozed out and they presented a funny spectacle. Even the Massachusetts men, with the exception of Mr. LYMAN, the Independent Republican, deserted Romisson for Kriper. Now CEIPER can afford to be magnanimous. If they will promise to be real good little Republican and acknowledge him always as their only eader, he should forgive them. Great men are

lmost always generous. The recent legal troubles of the Boston ompany which calls itself by the modest title of Ideal Opera, perhaps to distinguish it from nere troupes like those of MAPLESON and ABBEY, have had a strange sequel. At Cleveand Miss OBER, the proprietor of the company, testified in a breach of contract suit that he ex-manager, Martin, loved a chorus girl, and that she gave him advice how to win the young woman's affections. Mantin intimated in his testimony that it was Miss Onen's jeniousy that had caused her to discharge him; but the other side hold that a Chicago spree in which Martin had indulged was a more probable cause. Then evidence was adduced that FOSTER, who supplanted Marris as manager, had at one time dealt out liquor to him, as if to plot his downfall. The upshot was, in brief. that Miss OBER won the case. Now Mantin appears to have become despurate over his defeat, since the other morning he threw his clothes off a Central Railroad train, pinning a

lirection on the overcoat to "have a post mortem made." As, however, he neglected to throw himself out, the garment was probably pover disaceted, while its owner at last ac mind disordered. He is no longer an Ideal.

The Forty-eighth Congress, which began its first session yesterday, consists of 325 members, just five times as many as sat in the First Congress, when Speaker MUHLENBURG vielded the gavel and GRORGE WARRINGTO was President. Speaker Cantiste presider over a body larger by thirty-two members than the last Congress, a number ufficient to bring into play all his re sources for maintaining order and advanc-ing business. The Democrats have so many experienced legislators and parliamenarians in their strong majority, however, that they should be able to get their work thoroughly in hand early in the session and go along with little friction. Much will depend on the make-up of the committees that Mr. Carlisin is to appoint. He sensibly proposes material at hand, it will be his fault if they are

inefficient.

The Republican minority is weak in leadership and brains, and the only trouble the Democrats are likely to experience will come from hemselves. If they bear in mind the new Speaker's words-that the country expects strict ment, just and equal taxation, and faithful obervance of the limitations of the Constitution -and cut close to that line, they won't need to orrow trouble about next year. Now for the business in hand!

When the Marquis TSENG addressed the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1879 he pointed with pride to the fact that one McCarrny had received the utmost civility while walking 2,000 miles across China. His Excellency begged leave to hope that tramping tours in China would become popular among Europeans, and spoke highly of the pedestrian method of getting an insight into the Chinese character. Having now mourly reached the end of his diplomatic tether, why doesn't the Marquis TSENG propose a trip through China to the French Ministry? If he could only induce them to follow in McCarthy's footsteps they would bring up in the Black Flag country which would be a very favorable moment fo reopening negotiations.

It was eminently like New Yorkers to sit still while the elevated railroads were straddling their way up town over unbought properry, littering their course with the wreckage of easements and the blood of murdered sleep. But it is extremely human of the same citizennow to be getting their eyes to bear on the damages they think they can get. The plece of Bowery property whose transfer was recorded yesterday is probably not the only one labelled: "Soid, with all rights reserved to sue the elevated road for damages."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Inter Ocean, publishes a very interesting letter upon the politics of Japan. Japan has not hitherto attracted much attention from American statesmen, but there may be some of them now who will find gratification in the study of her

The great reform in the Government of Japan the establishment of a Parliament, is promised by the Mikado for 1890. Let us hope that the great reform of this country, the turning out of the party in power, may not be put off longer than 1884.

The story that Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM asks to return to Germany through France simply because he dreads a repetition of the seasickness of his voyage from Genoa to Valencia is rather comical. But Frenchmen, as a class, may sympathize with him, and understand how the General who fought his way to Paris could yet dodge a single combat with Father Neptune. Unser Fritz has never been a voyager like the Prince of Wales; and if h would have avoided intruding upon France save for an intense dislike of the sea, he certainly ought to be spared in Lyons from even a faint echo of the disfavor shown to AL ronso in Paris.

As important meeting in behalf of the Charity Organization Society will be held in the hall of the Union League Club, Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening. The purpose of this society is to systematize charitable effort, and aid charitable associations and individuals in obtaining an intelligent understanding of the actual needs of the poor. Judge Charles P. Daly, the Rev. Heben NEWTON, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and with a special phase of a subject which deeply interests the many who are anxious to give with wisdom and to the best purpose.

The indictments which have just been re urned by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia will probably prove a bombshell in the camps of those pension agents who know that they have violated the laws. Perhaps some who are indicted are innocent; they are certainly entitled to an unprejudiced trial. But at all events, those who took comfort from the recent order of Secretary TELLER, directing that no attorney should be suspended fro practice before the Pension Office until after he had been served with copies of the charges against him and permitted to reply, must now see that this was intended simply to avoid doing injustice to individual agents, while still carrying on the war against rapacious swindlers. Beyond doubt, the pension agents include many honest, honorable perons; but even these have made a mistake wherever they have deprecated the outers gainst frauds, declaring that it ought to stop. It is time not to stop denouncing frauds, but begin punishing them, and honest agents should be found foremost in the fight against the rogues.

If the rumor that MONTERO has left Peru for Paris, recognizing that his former occupation is gone, should prove true, the country will on cheaply rid of him at the price of the farewell contributions he squeezed out of Arequips and other places. Peru has no further use for guerrilla chieftains. She needs men who will set to work energetically to develop her reources, free her from the burdens of war debt and make her powerful once more through peace and prosperity.

A Government Photograph Shop which is Patronized by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Immediately in the ear of the Treasury Department is a roomy woode ottage, the purpose of which is often inquired about. are taken of counterfeits and other engravings deemed

important to be preserved.

There is a considerable corps of operatives, or artists, in this establishment, whose numbers would be less but for the demand for photographs by officials at the cost of the Government. Among the most constant patrons is Secretary Folger, who has a passion for that sort of handsomest man in the Administration, not excepting Chandler bimself; consequently the demand for his picture, in all sizes and attitudes, is great. He is a frequen sitter, and distributes freely his pictures among his friends, with his autograph, besides laying away a good

supply for future use.

There is being prepared at this Government shop a special collection of photographs of the Judge, for fachalf face, sitting, standing, and in aimost every position except standing on his head. Formerly there was a de-mand for thandler's picture, but of late it has fatten off. While for noblem senf features Folger is much admired for real beauty thandler bears off the palm.

A Republican Journal Raising the Bloody Shirt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette The nomination of Carlisle was the appro-riate thing for the Democratic Congression to do It was honest in them to put the solid South at the send of the procession of their party. The northern border of the solid South is the hottes art of it, and Mr. Caritele dwells in it and has taken his

emperature from it. The publishers of the Century Magazine have bound up the numbers from May to October of this year in a handsome volume, uniform with the rest of the series. It is one of the best magazines in the world.

MR. CARLISLE'S SUCCESS.

Now a Republican Sec. It. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.- Last night, after the result of the Democratic caucus had become known, I entered the lobby of Willard's. There I met an old Republican politician. He smiled exultingly at me. He shook his whitehaired head knowingly. He grasped my extended hand in a triumphant manner, and he said, as he led me to a sofa: "What an inelligent party you belong to. Nominated Carlisle for the Speakership, have you? Going before the country on the free trade issue, are you?" He laughed lowly and hugged himself closely, as is the wont of men who are in dan ger of bursting with happiness. Then drawing a red morocco memorandum book from his pocket he tapped it significantly and said: 'In here, my young friend, are figures that sharply indicate the defeat of the party you

question during this session of Congress;" and he nodded his hend sagely. Let me see the figures, please, and then kindly explain their bearing on the tariff, and how they will affect the success of the Democratic party in 1884," I said.

belong to if the Democrats fool with the tariff

"I will," he replied. He thought for an instant, and then said: "The electoral vote of New York is essential to the success of the Democratic party. That State is the political battlefield on which the Presidential contest of 1884 will be decided. Now, let us look at the statistics of the nativity of the population of that State. After you are posted as to the nativity of its citizens, we will look into their oc supations. Then you will clearly understand the political danger the Democrats will have to the political danger the Democrats will have to encounter if they fool with the tariff, which I, being opposed to them, hope they will do." He fluttered the leaves of the red-moroeco memorandum book as he searched for the table he desired to show me. He found it. It was a table of the nativity of the foreign-born oppulation of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. He had underlined the figures representing the citizens of Irish birth. Here is the abridged table:

Sumber of citizens of Irish hirth in New York. 20 445.

is the altringed (ADIO): Number of citizens of Irish hirth in New York 400,445 Number of citizens of Irish birth in Pennsylvania 238,335 Number of citizens of Irish birth in Indiana 25,741 Total in the four States840,618

Number of citizens of Irish burth in Union. 78,227

Number of citizens of Irish burth in Indiana. 25,741

Total in the four States . 840,018

My Republican friend said: "Look well at this table. These are fateful figures. Allowing one vote for every five people there are, in round numbers. 120,000 voters of Irish burth in New York, 49,000 in Pannsylvania, 20,000 in Ohio, and 5,000 in Indiana. These voters are Democratic. They were driven out of their native land by the English. Their race has been oppressed for generations. Their hatred of England and the English is intense. The British ruthlessly stamped out the manufacturing industry of their native land. They forced the Irish people to become agriculturists and laborers. These voters have lived in a land where English competition, strongthened by English law, fortude a mixed industry. They know from bitter experience how hard life is under those conditions. These voters are Democratic because they believe it to be for their interest. They know that the industry of this country has been built up under a protective tariff. They also know that England has ceaselessly endeavored to break down the American tariff and to turn our custom houses into warehouses, in which to store English goods. They know that the agents of British manufactures attend overy sossion of our Congress and tempt members to revise the tariff. They thoroughly understand that England desires, above all other things, free trade with the United States. They know, as all beoble know, that any commercial policy England wants adopted by another country, proves to be a michty good thing for England and exceedingly injurious for the other country. If the frish voters don't know these facts, they can and will learn them. We Republicans will cheerfully teach these facts to them before the rest Presidential election. Suppose your party goes into the coming contest with a plank in your platform favorable to free trade. You may cunningly disguise it under the phrase of a tariff for revenue, but it means

Number of males engaged in New York Number of males engaged in Pennsylvania. Number of males engaged in Ohio Number of males engaged in Indiana.

Total in the four States ... 1.253,154 The old politician ran his eyes over the figures and then said: "More figures, more fateful figures. Now study this table. Let us say that one-half of these males are voters, and that one-fourth of the voters are of Irish birth not wanting to count these twice), and we have 192,000 voters engaged in manufacturing and moning in New York, 169,000 in Pennsylvania, 79,000 in Ohio, and 36,000 in Indiana. As I said, we will draw the voters of Irish birth to us by showing them that by vote for a revenue tariff is to vote for the interests of the British manufacturers, and we will prevent any deflecinanufacturers, and we will prevent any deflection of the voters engaged in manufacturing by clearly demonstrating that a reduction of the tariff means a reduction of wages without any corresponding reduction in the price of food. Do you believe that these men will vote against their own interests? Remember 1880."

Again the leaves of the red moroece memorandum book flutered. Pointing with his index finger at the table, my friend said: "These are the figures of the railroad geographical group No. 2, as shown in the cemus reports of 1880. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia compose this group. In 1880 there were 28,401 miles of completed railroad in operation in this group. There are many more miles now, of course, These roads earned during the year previous to the census report \$333,726,090. The net income applicable to dividends was \$455-169,787. The dividends actually declared were \$37,070,429. The permanent investment of capital in the railroads operating in this group was in 1880, 22,325,194,656. This sum has been largely increased during the past three years. Of course you understand that much of the stock representing the value of these roads is water, but," and he tapped me lightly on the breast. "the tariff has enabled the companies to may dividends on the water. Many people think that the ironmasters pocket the built of the products are much higher than they would be if the stocks had not been watered; but they have been watered, and they are held by thousands of people, who regard them as permanent investments, and who expect to live on the dividends saraned. These dividends cannot be carned under a free-trade poicy.

"Suppose the tariff on iron and steel workers to bear all the reduction. Having reduced the range or the reduced the range of the reduced the range of the reduced on the fusion declare smaller dividends in the future. You can readily see that the thousands of voters who are engaged in transportation ch manufacturers, and we will provent any defle-tion of the voters engaged in manufacturing

Free Trade Did It - Whiskey and the Louisinon Lettery Helped.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 2.-Agents of the whiskey interest who had been holding back till the moment when their efforts would avail, began their work adroit: ly, silently, and effectively. It contributed to solidify not only the other Southern States around Kentucky whose paramount interest is whiskey, but it brough fillinois and Indiana, whose interests are the same alnost solidly to the support of Kentucky. From eac of these States there was on the ground an active and apable manager of the whiskey interest in earnest for

The Louisiana State Lottery, though not much seen was also in the fight most decidedly. Months ago agents of that rich and powerful organization gave notice that it would come to Congress for legislation in its contest with the Postmaster General It could not be expected to postpone coming till after the Speaker was closen. It was necessary to its objects that it should take a hand it the contest. It was one of the most potent agencies it

uniting the Southern representatives on Carlisia.

These two indisences were ingely. Both will come, have come, for relief from Congress. For reasons of their own, the respective managers concluded there would be a better prospect of success with Carlisle as Speaker, and whatever influence they could exert was hrown for the successful man.

A knowledge of these things is necessary to a clear un-

derstanding of Mr Carllele's election. That his views or the tariff and revenue were the main element is certain yet the whiskey and lottery influence though subordi

Views of a Protectionist Bemorest. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy: The defeat of

ir. Randall for the Speakership seems to be seized upon by the free trade santiment of the country as a triumph, at fast they seem to think they have forced the Benne. ratic party to take an open stand against protection they had interpreted the tidal wave of last nean a change in public opinion on this vital q

ermands against the industries of the country, the year

1884 will see them buried under such an avalanche of de leat that Mr. Greeley's campaign will be as nothing to it When the Democratic success in Maine, in 1880, gav us an almost positive as-urance of ficeres in the na-tional contest, our Republican antegonists, driven to despair, concentrated all their strength on that weak spot in our armor. "A tariff for revenue only." The pointed to our magnificent prosperity, and demanded of the people if they wanted a change. They contrasted our workingmen's position with those of free trade Engand and the response our workmen sent back was fel

Our position as a first-class nation has been built u on the principle of protection. Without it we would be merely an agricultural people. And now when Engiand alone of all Europe is a free trade nation; when even her colonies protect themselves against her cheap labor products; when even Wreat Britain is agitating for fair trade, which is only protection in a vet taking for fair trade, which is only protection in a ver-balguise, it seems to be rather ill timed for the Demo-cratic party to seize upon this exploded ism to go before an intelligent nation of workingmen and ask their sup-port. This shout of monopoly, as applied to our manu-factures, is simply allly. How can there be any monopoly in the manufacture of iron or steel, or glass or silk! The field is an open one, and if capital is se-ricibly revealed in the manufacture of any or all of or sik! The field is an open one, and if capital is so richly rewarded in the manufacture of any or all of them, there is nothing to provent any one from entering it. Let us once throw epon our ports to the manufacturers of England and Germany, and immigration will stop, prices will fall, and property will depreciate. Of course many things will be cheaper, but who ever knew others prices and prosperty to go hand in hand?

No, no! The Democratic party must keep its hands off the industry of the country. Debased or cheap labor is not desired here.

not desired here.

We are a mation of producers and consumers. You cannot lexislate for one at the expense of another; they are one. Every one produces something; every one consumes something. The farms gets a good figure for his produce from the well-paid mechanic or laborer. You cannot strake one without in-joiring the other. Free trade has brought Eugland to the verge of ruin, and now, when her statesmen are seeking means to alleviate the distress of her people, w luxuries of the country pay the taxes of the country Let our rich people speed their money in the country where they made it. We had slavery; we want no more debased labor. It paralyzed the South; it will paralyze

the whole country.

The tidal wave of 1880 meant a rebuke to the extrav agance and recklesaness of the Republican party. It meant the desire of the people to purify national poli-tics from the peculation of politicians. It meant a desire to return to decency in the administration of public a fairs. It meant no more Whiskey Rings, or Credit Mo biliers, or Returning Board scandals, or legislation a the dictation of Wall street gamblers. It also meant tha the necessity for the collection of heavy internal taxs tion was over; that the country demanded relie

prostration of our industries; and if the Democrati-party interprets it in this way, Belshazzar's fate await it as surely as the issues of 1884 are joined

A FORGOTTEN FEGITIVE.

Howgate Not Mentioned in the Report of the Department of Justice-Judge Wy Omits to Speak of him-Why Is This! Washington, Dec. 2.-Persons who waited

for the annual report of the Atterney General for light on the Howgate mystery have been disappointed. Although that document is luminous on the subject of the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, it is stient on this case. Judge Wylie, whose ill-considered permission to take an airing Howgote abused by absconding, has also just spoken from the bench on th same general subject, and is as allent as Mr. Brewster cor cerning Howgate. It would seem that he has ceased t be an object of interest to ministers of the law, an there is no reason to expect anything will be done to bring the thief to justice.

There comes now, however, a rumor that, following

the practice in the Otman and other cases of stole money, an offer on behalf of Howgate to compromi will shortly be made. Ofman stole \$47,000. Afterextra ordinary manusures and delays, his case was compro-mised, certain lawyers receiving the bulk of the stolen money and the Government very little. Howgate is sup-posed to have taken with him a large sum belonging to

the Government.

The final action in the Olman and other cases of a like haracter has virtually established the rule that when a thief steals a large sum, and manages to escape convic hould be announced that the gallant Captain, having handed over an insignificant part of the stelen money to the Government, and divided the remainder with certain lawyers and himself, proceedings against him have been continued, and that he has reappeared as gay as ever at his old haunts, with plenty of cash

Gen. J. H. Wilson and the New York and New England Railroad.

From the Bartford Courant. The internal struggles in the New York and ew England road seem likely to result in the retire-tent of Gen. Wilson as President. It is but justice to ly that the President, under great disadvantages and iscouragements, has succeeded in doing a great work for the road. Any one familiar with the progress made nuder his administration, must recognize the vast change he has made in the character of the road, which has already become one of the great freight roads of the country. He has pushed the work of double tracking and equipping the road with great energy, so that in the very near future it will be complete from this city to loston. It is destined to be an important and profitable road, and the contest for the control indicates a belief that its days of trimitation are nearly over. Who-ever succeeds to its management now will reap the ad-vantages of the ardnous and farsighted efforts of President Wilson and his associates.

of the Paculty. From the Lampoon.

We are in receipt of the following challenges. We the members of the Mundbethe Per Team, what eager the Leap Freg Association to a match game of bar techor and shut he ook, time and place to be hereafter tengrated, and all the arrangements to be under the outrol of the Barvard Bland Man's duff than any angelies.

For the Team The Harvard Light Weight Al-thette Posers would like to pose any American team of similar weight and number for \$400 a side, each side to deposit \$100 with the editor of the New Verk Critic whim for treen days, as a guarantee of sood futh. Once While rules. Tweaks Survei, 83 the champion beparently player of the world, injured his thumb in the class games on threstly last, and is confined to his room. Unfair tackling around the waist was a dispraceful feature of the game of bind man's buff with the Amex yesterlay. We hope we shall not have to refer to this again.

yestermy.

Hiery, which was substituted at the last regular meeting of the H. A. A for hare and hound, hide fair to rival to popularly the essentially Harvard game of pusy in We reget to write that the demoralizing game of Authors has again crept into our midst in spite of the

The Revenge of Victor Hugo's Cabman.

From the St. James's Gasette.

The story of Victor Hugo's cabman shows need more how my estible it is to have great artists. The story of Victor Hugo's cabman shows once more how unjestide it is to have great artists without incompetent amateurs—natural followers—in their train; and how posts produce inevitates we should incompetent amateurs—natural followers—in their train; and followers—cabman is devoted to "the mater" for nothing; and thus, in spite of the hard's attempts for onthing; and thus, in spite of the hard's attempts for sip twenty frame pieces into the hands of his admired hip twenty frame pieces into the hands of his admired him was prevailed upon by a series of appeals to acceptation profit red gold piece, he drove straight to the office of the Roppel, and there gave it in the name of the original donor, to the fund for the assistance of returned position convicts. Finding it impossible to place his dealings with the Hugo-latrous cabman on anything like a commercial basis, the poot asked him to dimper, and invited several literary friends to meet him. All went well until the deserved guesse was a poet in discusse. He, also, was affighted, company of divine relative and he read to the affigured, as they were, to keep their counternances, caused them the acutest pain.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The New York papers have been making a great ado over the fact that the recepts of liciny lives and over the fact that the recepts of liciny lives be to the fact of the fact in that the were below to the fact of the fact o

The Statistics of a Facilità Superstition. From the Sanitary Record.

Scarlet Pever Easily Spread. From the Louden Telegraph, Nov. 21.

A peculiar case, illustrating how easily fevers are spread, is reported from Market Harborough. As letter from a house in a viling easy Performingh, in which scarlet fever existed, was sent to belower hiera-cisning, used Letterster and the cuvelogs, having been closing assout tell into the passed-ing of one of the left letter about tell into the passed-ing of one of the left letter, who was shortly alterward sected with

From the Past Disputch.

Blaine has made his bid. He offers \$86,000,not other propers money for the accommation.

SUNBEAMS.

-Miss Will was married to Mr. Shall in Began county, Mich., recently -The Missouri River, which forms a new

bed for itself somewhere with every freshet, is threater ing to make Leavenworth as lossilar city. -Eastport, Me., tried the standard time,

but the villagers made a fuss, and the Selectmen yield and went back to the old time on Sunday.

-The new Lord Mayor of London declines to take out his state carriages and liveries on Sunday seennes it would give work to his servants, and he wishes

-The four buildings for the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition in New Orleans are to have 1,001,000 square feet of exhibition space, and are to cost in the aggregate only \$255,000.

-Sharfu, a wonderfully clever East Indian. who confessed to nearly 100 crimes, was lately sen-tenced to penal servitude for life. His practice was to ingratiate himself with travellers, get them to eat with him, and then drog, rob, and, if necessary, murder, -Dr. Noah Porter says that the idea that

evalution is a nelf-generated migration from lower to higher forms is not temple, but that evolution under the guidance of a formulated plan of Deity is perfectly ra-tional, and is "a theory which, rightly received, bringe God into our view, and justifies the purpose and progress The pancity of marriages in Jamalca,
says he Anthony Americane in his recent official report
on the condition of that round, is much to be deplaced. In
"Intimate connection" with this observation the Governer motes the fact that the annual proportion of the

-A Mrs. Pagliati having, on Nov. 16, applied to a Lendon magnitrate regarding the disappearance of her audiand, a letter was read from Mr. Belt, sculptor (to whom Mr. P. had been moulder, enying that since the termination of the tremendous wit. Belt agt. Lawes," Paglisti's mind had given way. He sat in court

-The House of Lords has long complained that bills are east up to them from the Gommons at the fag end of the session, and hurried through without adequate examination. Consequently a number of Conservative peers have issued a circular, binding themselves in titure to attend the House from July 15 to sept. 15, and later if need be, "to carefully and critically examine

r measures may be submitted to the Lords." ... The London General Omnibus Company who have given a fair trial to the experiment of using Belgian horses, have given it up. It has been ascer-tained that the serviceable life of a Belgian horse teosting \$2000 does not average more than six years; while a British horse (costing on an average no more) will last double the time. When the Reignan horse is used up, the company can only get \$40 or \$50 for him. The British herae under similar conditions will realize \$75.

-The dentist of Mendocino City, Cal., suddealy threw of the garments of his trade, like Grindes in "The Miller and his Men." and flamed forth in his second dress as a Oactain of banditti. A stage coach robbery was followed by a long chase in the hill coun-try, tavelving much desultory fighting, in which the dentist was killed. "He had been unwell," said an apologetic speaker at his funeral, "and the doctor told him to take something; so he took the express box."

-An Excise Commissioner in Albany county, N. Y., signed the following document: Whereas Frank B. McCullock has this day purchased of me 500 cigars for \$12.50, and whereas said McCullock is indebted to the Board of Excise for excise license, now, therefore, I, as one of said Commissioners, in consideration of the purchase from me of the above mentioned eights for the cash price above stated, do hereby extend the time of payment of said license until such time as said Mc Cullook shall have acceeded in solling said cigars in

-The Inter-Ocean of Nov. 26 said: "Just fifty years ago to day the first Chicago newspaper was issued. One hundred and forty seven copies were worked off, the editor being also printer and publisher, all combined. Mr. John Calhoun was then the embedi-ment of the art of printing in all its ramifications, so far as this town was concerned. To-day there are more than 2.000 compositors in the city whose entire time is devoted to composition. That one newspaper, the Dem-ocrat, has developed by a natural process of evolution

nto 275 regular publications, dailies, weeklies, and all. -Judge Story once told a friend that the fustices of the Supreme Court were ascetics, and denied themselves wine except in wet weather. Then, bethinkgives you our rule; but it does sometimes happen that the Chief Justice will say to me, when the cloth is removel. Brother Story, step to the window and see if it does not look like rain. And if I tell him that the san is shining brightly, Judge Marshall will sometimes reply: 'All the better for our jurisdiction extends over so large a territory that the doctrine of chances makes it cert

that it must be raining somewhere."

—Alderman Bandhauer tells a reporter for the Denver News the most prodigious of all the Colorado mining stories. The Alderman says that after he had drilled to the depth of 433 feet with a drill 26 inches in diameter, the drill dropped with such momentum as to soap the steel wire cable, and that when he descended to get the drill he landed on the floor of a cave about 75 ect in height 2,000 vards in length, and 200 vards in width. Around him were large rocks worn or he action of waves, and there were bones of whales and other monsters of the deep, but even more numerous than these were chunks of almost priceless ambergris.

The story is recited as solumn truth. -The common objection among womannd to letting their ages be known is no describing half circle around the head, the forehead being left free, with a curl at each side. From lifteen to thirty the hair is dressed very high on the forehead, and out up at the back in the shape of a fan or butterfly, with interlacings of silver cord and a decoration of colored balls. Beyond thirty a woman twists her bair round a shell pin placed horizontally at the back of the head. Widows also designate themselves, and whether or not they desire to marry again.

...The editor of a well-known English Tory journal, the Forkshire Post, published the following paragraph: "A Varied Bag.-Mr C. Sykes, M. P., has entertained a distinguished party at Brantingham Thorps during the past week. First rate sport was obtained in the well-stocked home preserves; indeed, we believ that the bag for quality and variety has racely, if ever, been surpassed in the British Islands. By the kind per-mission of Mr. Sykes we append it in extense: 2,140 rab-bits, 1,158 hares. S cook pheasants, 1 hen partridge, 234 water hens, 158 thrushus, 40 missel ditto, 17 polecats, 2 stonts, 3 magpies, 140 tave, 3 necwits, 1 water rat b sides a large variety of sea fowl. A large consignment of woodcocks was specially ordered from Holland for the occusion, but folled to arrive in time." The paragraph was a hoax, but it was copied into many daily and weekly papers. Mr. Sykes could not see the " joke," and his solicitors at once demanded the name and address of the author. Next day the editor telegraphed: Lord Lascelles authorizes us to give his name as author of the paragraph." In the mean time all Yorkshire, ac-cording to the London Tritth, is anxiously waiting to learn the nature of the "reparation" with which Lord Lascelles is to soothe the wounded susceptibilities of Mr. Christopher Sykes.

Borniche's 17,000 pictures, the question arms show many of these pictures are genuine and how many spurious A curious study upon this subject, due to the pen of M. Vertan, shows that the number of copies discosed of as originals is quite astonishing. There is one artist, he says, living in the Latin quarter, who has made the fortune of ten picture dealers, with imitations of Leonards da Vinci, Zurbaran, and other great masters. And sometimes the spurious pictures are detected on account of being superior to anything done by the artist indtated. M. Vertan also tells us how Rosa Bonheur de-tected a forgery, in which the breath of some animals ploughing was residered with a degree of transparency which she admitted to be beyond her powers. Turning to the sales at the Hotel Bround, the writer says that on an average there are put up for sale every year 1,200 Daubignys. SEO Leopold Roberts, 2,000 Troyons, 3,000 Coring, 2,000 Thoodure Rousseaus, 1,000 Ross Ronheurs, 1,600 Diazes, and so on. He declares that 70,000 Daubignys at present exist, and he expresses his opinion that a century hence there will be a million. M. Vertan naturally complains that nothing is done to put a stop to this wholesale piracy. M. Waddington, when he was n office some years ago, drafted a bill on the aubject. but it never got any further, and the forgers have it al

-Apropos of the recent sale in Paris of M.

their own way -As proof that this is a country of "pliable equalities and inequalities," a correspondent relates that be saw a beautiful woman of 35 come out of a store. She was tall, little, graceful, with the face and bearing of an ideal duchose. Her costume was of the richest and least showy materials. Her whole nepert proved her possession of refined tasts. She got into a carriage, in which sat two children and their nurse—a course-featured woman of inidate age, wearing the prescribed cap and aron of her employment. "Take a good look at that establishment," said the writer's companion, "the young lady came to this country about twelve years ago. She was poor and friendless. She got employment at itous ever, and then was made a nurselimid. She seen made up her mind that she could get a living at twaking the kind of infants clothes that her duties fa-milliarized her with. She began by getting work in a shop, but in a year had a flourishing business of her own she married a man for love alone, but he also proved a good business partner, too. Together they built up a big trade, and now are very wealthy. It was her own carringe that you saw her in. The strange fact about the establishment, however, was that the nurse you saw was the mistrone's first employer. Never educated or oright, my wertehment has reduced her to the cap and apper that per persont mistress used to wear. It shederate? Not a bit of is. She to a well overs way.